

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please replace the present title with the following amended title:**

Method for Manufacturing Discharge Tube Using Heat for Oxidation of Adhesion Area  
of Electrode Lead

**Please replace the last paragraph on page 2 carrying over to page 3 with the following amended paragraph:**

~~Although~~ Despite the above advantages, the electrode lead must be subject to deoxidation treatment in the area excluding the predetermined adhesion area. As a result, the glass bead is adhered to the electrode lead in reducing gas or hydrogen atmosphere so as to prevent the surface of the electrode lead excluding the predetermined adhesion area from being oxidized. As other deoxidation process, it is possible to remove oxide films by acid washing.

**Please replace the second full paragraph on page 3 with the following amended paragraph:**

Low cost is desirable for ~~For~~ a lens-fitted photo film unit ~~with~~ including a flash unit, a considerable ~~low cost is required.~~ However, incorporating the discharge tube with such expensive materials increases the cost of the lens-fitted photo film unit. Particularly, the lens-fitted photo film unit does not need such a durable flash discharge tube because it is recycled after its usage. It is sufficient for the electrode lead of the lens-fitted photo film unit to emit light at most around 150 times including recycling and testing upon manufacture. For the purpose of cost reduction, Japanese Utility Model Laid-Open Publication No. 7-18132 discloses a discharge tube that uses an electrode lead of a single material, such as Kovar metal (alloy of nickel, iron,

and cobalt). However, the above oxidize treatment can not be applied to this type of electrode lead, because it does not require the welding process to reduce the electrode lead.

**Please replace the first full paragraph (starting a line 11) on page 8 with the following amended paragraph:**

In an example shown in Fig. 4, a convex section 28 bulged like a ball is formed in an electrode lead 27, such that efficient handling and easy positioning is achieved. Such convex section is formed at the joint part of different kinds of materials. In this example, the electrode lead 27 is integrally formed by two different types of materials, which consists of an inner lead inside the glass tube and an outer lead outside the glass tube. The electrode lead 27 has the convex section 28 between the inner lead and the outer lead. The electrode clamps 25 and 26 are connected to the power source 18. In the event of using the electrode lead 27 with the convex section 28, a clamp section 25a is partly depressed in order to fit the convex section 28. In the event that the electrode lead 27 with the convex section 28 is used on the cathode side, if the cathode member 19a is fixed at first, the convex section 28 prevents the glass bead 30 from being inserted into the adhesion area 21 of the electrode lead 27. Thus, the cathode member 19a is fixed after fusion of the glass bead 30 to the electrode lead 27.